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The China Mail.

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1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
1 1/2 h.p. 2 1/2 h.p. and 3 1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No. 17,176.

號六月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

午戊戌歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON-RESIDENT
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANTS
INSURANCE CO.,
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
II—Fire Fund \$3,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,597,590.
Sinking Fund Account \$28,230.
\$23,970,387.

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456.
Life and Annuity 2,141,593.
Branches 337,093.
Revenue Marine Department 479,940.
Other Receipts \$5,339,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season Ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compostable order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DEWITT, successor of
the late SIEN TING,
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TELEPHONE MODERATE
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Steam and Motor Vessels,
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Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
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HONGKONG - CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG - MACAO LINE.
Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
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PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.
Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving
Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION **PRICKLY HEAT POWDER**
in Bottles at in Boxes at
50c. and \$1.00 \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY
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Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per bottle.
Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts. & \$1.00 per tin.
Talcum Powder, for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Carnation.
1-lb. tins \$1.00.

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CHANDLER HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
SILENT GREY HARLEY DAVID ON MOTOR CYCLES
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE
3 STRAND 1" to 1 1/2" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAY 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 8,000 feet in length.
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to—
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong April 11, 1918.

THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE IN THE MARNE REGION.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

London, June 4, 5.15 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—
Faverolles, which the enemy at-
tacked, was held by us, also
Trocenay.

The fight was equally lively in the
region south of the Ourcq.

The enemy, supported by numer-
ous artillery, directed his effort
against Mosloy, Neuilly La Poterie,
Torcy and Bourges.

A counter-attack enabled us to
re-capture Mosloy.

Fierce fighting occurred in the
village of Neuilly La Poterie which,
after passing from hand to hand,
remained in the possession of the
Germans.

The American troops checked the
advance of German forces which were
trying to enter Neuilly Wood, and, by
a magnificent counter-attack, threw
them back to the north of the wood.

Rather south the enemy has not
been able to realize any gain.

On the Marne front an enemy
battalion, which crossed to the left
link before Jaulgonne, was counter-
attacked by French and American
troops and driven back to the other
bank.

The enemy's position was des-
troyed.

We took 100 prisoners.

GOOD WORK BY AMERICAN TROOPS.

GERMAN BATTALION DRIVEN BACK OVER THE MARNE.

London, June 5, 2.50 a.m.

An American official report states:
To the north-west of Chateau
Thierry we broke up an enemy
attempt to advance to the south
through Neuilly Woods. A counter-
attack drove back the enemy to the
north of these woods.

On the Marne front a German
battalion, which crossed the river at
Jaulgonne, was counter-attacked by
French and American troops, and
forced to retreat to the right bank,
sustaining severe losses in killed and
prisoners.

We shelled the enemy's position
on the Woivre, using gas.

RAIDS REPULSED.

London, June 4, 10.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We repulsed raiders in the neigh-
bourhoods of Beaumont Hamel and
Boiselles.

The French drove off an attempted
raid to the north-west of Kemmel
Hill, securing a few prisoners.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

London, June 4, 9 p.m.

A Turkish communiqué states:—
We occupied Tank in Mesopo-
tania.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK IN COLLISION.

ALL HANDS SAVED.

London, June 4

The Admiralty states:—
A British destroyer was sunk on
May 31st, after a collision.

There was no casualty.

(Continued on Page 4)

A GERMAN REPORT.

London, June 4, 10.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report
states:—

The enemy captured small trench-
sectors to the south-west of Marne.

We captured in hard fighting a
few trenches to the north of the
Aisne and took the heights of Vaux-
bail and westward of Chaudun.

We stormed Pernant and Missy-
sur-Aisne, driving back the enemy to
the Le Seclier-Demours line.

Several batteries and a few thou-
sand prisoners were captured.

French counter-attacks astride the
Odre failed.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, June 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—

There was less air activity on
Monday.

Our night-fliers dropped 18 tons of
bombs, chiefly on the railway stations
of St. Quentin, Douai and Luxem-
burg.

We brought down three and drove
down one machine.

No British machine is missing.

BRAVERY OF NURSES IN AIR-RAIDS.

AWARD OF MILITARY MEDALS.

London, June 4.

The Gazette announces the award
of Military Medals to five women
nurses for bravery and devotion to
duty during enemy air-raids on
casualty clearing stations and a
hospital.

For example, Miss Mary Brown
and Marie Lutwick were with a
matron and another sister when the
former was severely wounded and the
latter killed. Sister Brown attended
to them while Sister Lutwick crossed
the open bomb-swept ground and
brought help. Both subsequently
returned to the clearing station and
worked many hours in great danger.

THE PRESENT MILITARY POSITION.

WAR COUNCIL'S REPORT.

London, June 5.

After a review of the whole position
the War Council is convinced that the
Allies are bearing their trials in the
forthcoming campaign with the same
fortitude that they have ever exhibited
in the defence of right. They will
baffle the enemy's purpose and in due
course bring him to defeat. Everything
possible is being done to sustain and
support the Armies in the field and the
arrangements for the unity of Command
have greatly improved the position of
the Allied Armies and are working
smoothly and successfully.

The Council has complete confidence
in Generalissimo Foch. It regards
with pride and admiration the valor
of the Allied troops and thanks Pres-
ident Wilson for his prompt and
cordial co-operation. The arrangements
for the transportation and brigading
of Americans will prevent the enemy
wearing out the Allied reserve before
exhausting his own.

The War Council is confident of
the ultimate result. The Allied
peoples are resolute and will not
sacrifice a single one of the free-
doms of the world to Berlin's
despotism. Their armies are dis-
playing the same steadfast courage
which enabled them on many pre-
vious occasions to defeat the German
onset. They have only to endure
with faith and patience to the end
to make victory and freedom secure.

The free people with their mag-
nificent soldiers will have civilization
(The first part of this message has
not come to hand.—Ed.)

(Continued on Page 4)

INTIMATIONS

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.

THE MEETING OF MOTORISTS called for Friday next is POSTPONED until FRIDAY, 14th June. Hongkong June 5, 1918.

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the EUROPEAN MEMBERS of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO. on FRIDAY, 7th June, at 5.15 p.m.

BUSINESS.—To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the co-operation of the British Clubs in the Colony. Hongkong, June 4, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET.

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared. We supply Rennet Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Cannot be had at our Depot.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASS ENTRANCE. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

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VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

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We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

FOR SALE

YVERT'S POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES.

FOR

1918.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

- 2230 "I hear you Calling Me... Tenor
I know of Two Bright Eyes"
- 2291 Parted...
My Dreams
- 7319 God keep you Safe...
British Boys
- 7318 When you Come Home... Tenor
In an old Fashioned Town
- 7318 Widdicombe Fair... Bass
Richard of Taunton Deane

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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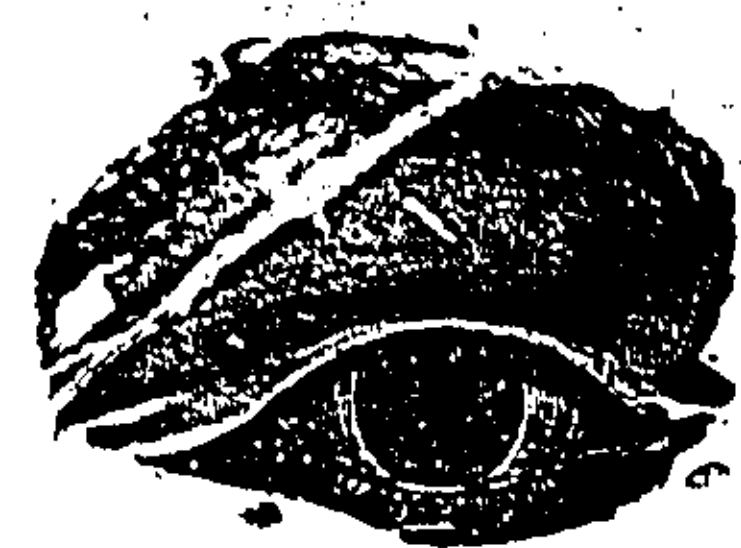
INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings, Hongkong, June 5, 1918.

WANTED.

HOUSE for SCHOOL to 8 Rooms. Central location. From September or December, for 2 years. Please apply to JAPANESE PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 1, College Gardens, Hongkong, June 4, 1918.



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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LESSONS IN CHINESE

Mr. Li Hui FAN, a Chinese graduate trained in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in the Colony for ten years. He is a good teacher of Chinese language and is also a good knowledge of English and French. Those who are interested in the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office at No. 10, Wyndham Street, for further particulars.

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2 Sizes



"PERFECTO" Actual Size.

THE CIGAR OF QUALITY THAT JUSTIFIES ITSELF.

Smooth, Mild, Delightful.

MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.

Stocked by all Leading Tobacconists.

CONTROL OF TRADE.

SIR A. STANLEY'S POLICY.

At a luncheon in connection with the 56th annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, responding to the toast of his health, said that he had endeavored to fulfil the pledge, he gave to the association a year ago to reorganize the Board of Trade in such a way that it could be qualified to deal with the problems that it would have to deal with after the war. The scheme which had been worked out divided the Board of Trade into two great departments—one dealing with commerce and industry and the other with public service administration. He had tried to meet the demand for the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce; but it would be a great mistake to create new departments, which would lead to overlapping, duplication of work, and confusion. It was better that there should be a few departments divided into sub-departments rather than that there should be an abundance of Ministers and Ministries. Ever since he had been at the Board of Trade he had been constantly asked to take steps to bring industry under some sort of control. Instead of having opportunities for assisting in the development of trade he had had to take steps which had the opposite effect, and he had never hesitated to sacrifice trade and commerce when it was necessary that it should be done in the national interest. Some of the restrictions that had been established by the Government must continue for a period after the war. Many mistakes had been made; but they had done their best in the circumstances.

At the close of the war practically the whole of the trade and industrial activities of the country would in some form be controlled directly or indirectly. It would be the function of the Government at once to begin the abandonment of those controls when the national position would permit. He could not imagine of anyone desiring in the immediate future that they should be continued a day longer than was necessary. He excluded, however, railways and canals, because he did not see how it was possible in the national interest that they should revert to their pre-war state. All that was necessary was that there should be complete co-operation between business interests and the Government Departments, and he asked the employers to organize themselves so as to be able to effect that object. The Ministers of Reconstruction and of Labour and he himself were prepared to meet representatives of employers and employed with a view of setting up trade advisory committees. If this plan were accepted, it would be able to set up such an organization as would make the administration of the controls efficient and would remove a great deal of the friction and trouble which now existed. It was not necessary to remind them of the responsibility of the problem that would confront the nation at the end of

the war. In some instances our export trade had been practically wiped out, and in others it had been sacrificed by 50 per cent. This had not only to be replaced, but steps must be taken to rid ourselves of the enormous burden of unproductive debt. The war had opened our eyes to the serious drift which had set in before. The German export trade had almost reached a figure comparable with the export trade of this country, and we had to meet not only that competition but also the additional burden which the war would leave. After three and a half years of war this country's production was not in the aggregate appreciably less than before the war. Outside war production we were doing little more than providing for immediate and bare necessities. If we were to succeed in the great struggle it was quite evident that we must maintain the maximum of efficiency, of economy of production, and above all we must secure the largest possible output. There must be complete co-operation between employers and employed to ensure commercial success, to meet our debt, and to bring about an increase of the wages that were paid before the war.

INDUSTRIAL HARMONY.

Mr. G. N. Barnes appealed for unqualified support for Mr. Lloyd George in the tremendous task which he had in hand. In the last three years the Prime Minister had grown grey and deep furrows had crossed his brow and the war had added 20 years to his life. A good deal had been said about restoration of pre-war conditions. He looked back on those pre-war days with the utmost contempt as the outcome of bucksterning in an atmosphere of suspicion and mutual hostility. The war had shown the need of co-operation of all classes after the war for industrial harmony, and to obtain the best possible work. They must get rid of the old feelings, and realize that the more wealth they created for the whole community the cheaper their goods would be. In the Whitley Report the principle was laid down of constitutions for industry. The time had gone by when the workman would accept the position of mere subordinate. The time had come when he must be regarded as a factor in the whole business, and to get the best out of a workman they must appeal to the best of him.

SAVING THE NATION'S BABIES.

A NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

Children's Year has begun in New York and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence started a campaign to save 4,700 babies of New York City in the next twelve months, this being New York's quota of the 100,000 which the campaign is aimed to save. Each year there are approximately 300,000 deaths of children under five years old. The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence have determined on this campaign to prevent as many of these deaths as possible and are receiving co-operation of organizations throughout the country. The campaign will be in the hands of the Committee on Health of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defence, with Dr. S. Josephine Baker as its chairman. Sub-committees have been appointed which will arrange definite details of the campaign. Various civic organizations, social centres and the schools will have a share of the campaign. In a general outline of the work, Dr. Baker, head of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, said: "We will care for the babies by giving their mothers instruction, providing milk at a reasonable price and looking after living conditions in the home. Children too young to go to school will be weighed, measured and examined in our attempt to prevent illness and correct physical defects."

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES. Do not suffer from cramp colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES. FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE. FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY.

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In every corner of the globe the Raleigh will be found and it is Guaranteed for Ever the world over. With Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear it is the masterpiece of British cycle engineering. Built entirely of steel (no malleable iron castings as in other bicycles) it is full of unique features and advantages. Send a postcard for "The Book of the Raleigh."

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NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 43, CORNHILL ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459. Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9. Estimates furnished on application. WONG FING WA, Manager. Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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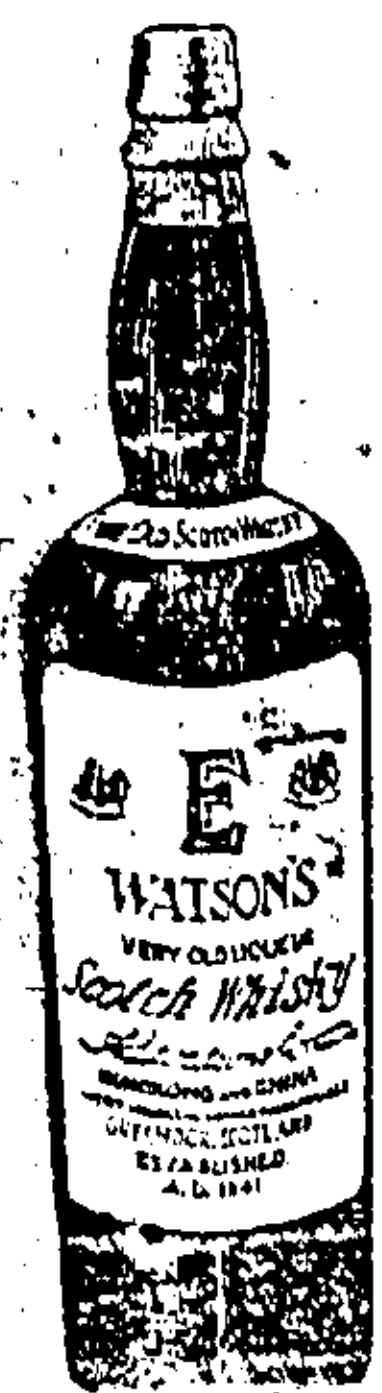
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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH (FEET)	BREADTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)	WATER LEVEL	WINDING	WINDING
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100	10	10	10	10	10

Address Enquiries to the G. of Manager



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"E"

THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE 616.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE COLONY.

A NORTHERN contemporary, commenting on the prosperity of Hongkong as revealed in the Treasury accounts, remarks that "Hongkong is to be congratulated on such a satisfactory position for a Colony that depends so largely on shipping." It is true that shipping is the lifeblood of Hongkong, and it seems something of a paradox that while the war has caused a heavy decline in the volume of shipping trading with this port, the revenue collected by the Government is practically twice as much now as it was in the year before the war. The decline in shipping, however, is not so great as many people might suppose when we think of the heavy demands made by the Allied Governments on shipping for war purposes. In the year 1914 a total of 825 ocean-going steamers having an aggregate tonnage of 8,468,599 entered the port of Hongkong. These figures include the German shipping for eight months of the year, represented by 98 vessels entered and a total tonnage of 691,852. In the year 1915, with German shipping eliminated, the number of ocean-going vessels which entered this port was 724, representing 7,181,699. The Harbour Master's Returns for the year 1917 show an increase in the number of ships (the number being 750), but a decrease in the tonnage. Thus the 724 ships in 1915 measured 1,824,395 tons; the 750 ships which entered the port last year measured 1,642,911 tons. When the number of times these ships entered in the course of the year is calculated the total result is that the ocean-going tonnage entering the port shows a decline of just over a million tons as compared with the year 1915, and two million tons compared with the year 1914, when the returns included German shipping for eight months. All the circumstances considered, we can regard the ocean-traffic of the port as having been well maintained. The statistics for the present year will doubtless show a continued and probably a large decline in the tonnage entering the port, as many large liners, British, Japanese and Dutch have been transferred in recent months to other runs. Other noteworthy points in the Harbour Master's Report is an increase in steamships, not exceeding 80 employed in foreign trade, this being due to a greater demand for towage of junks to Canton with coal and rice; junks engaged in foreign trade also show an increase which is mostly to be put down to a greater demand for the carriage of coal to Canton, formerly carried by ocean steamers; in the local trade (i.e. trade between places within the waters of the Colony) a decrease in steam launches is noted and attributed to "the increase in foreign trade, and to several launches being laid up, as the owners found it too expensive to run them on account of the high cost of coal." Though the Harbour Department

suffered a decrease in its revenue from light dues and licences, yet the total revenue was over \$16,000 above that of last year. The increase was entirely under the heading of "fees of Court and Office." This increase is largely explained by fees for permits to work on Sundays. Owing to the shortage of tonnage and the anxiety of shipowners to get their ships away from port as soon as possible there has been a considerable increase in the number of such permits. The revenue collected under this head amounted to \$133,675 as against \$116,000 in 1916. This tax can only be regarded as in the nature of a penalty and there seems little justification for enforcing it at a time when the requisitioning of ships for the purposes of the war has created a great scarcity of tonnage for the Eastern trade—especially when the Treasury accounts show a balance on the year of \$3,268,081 in its favour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. *Chun* arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday, June 4th, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on June 14th, in accordance with schedule.

A cable dispatch to Japan papers, dated May 22nd, reported the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's cargo boat *Burina-maru* to be afloat in the North Pacific. The *Canada-maru*, belonging to the same company, rescued the crew.

THE TYTAM WATERWORKS.

A DEFECTIVE ENGINE.

The Government, replying to a question asked in the Legislative Council this afternoon on this subject by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, said:—
"The pumping plant has not yet been taken over by the Government, and the Contractors are responsible for the defects in the engines. The question of the initiation of a penalty on the Contractors for failing to complete and hand over the pumping plant within the contract time was referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 27th February with a request that the matter might be submitted to the Consulting Engineers."
Replying to a further question by the Hon. Mr. D. Landale the Government said:—
"No such steps were taken because the Contractors were and are under obligation to erect the engines and to run them under certain specified trials, before handing them over to the Government. As the Contractors' representative, who was in charge of the matter, did not apparently deem it advisable to approach local engineering firms, any direct interference in the matter on the part of the Government might have led to a repudiation of liability on the part of the Contractors, but the following telegram was sent to the Crown Agents on the October, 11th 1917:—
"My telegram 23rd March. Pumping plant urgently required for Dyke. Suggest that Simpsons' entrust completion of erection and trials to Dock Company or make other arrangements."
The Crown Agents replied that the contractors were arranging for their Shanghai agent to visit Hongkong.
[It was explained that the Dyke referred to in the telegram was not the Manager of the Dock Co.]

A SUEZ CANAL INCIDENT.

SEVEN INDIANS HOLD UP 500 TURKS.

A correspondent of the "Times" relates a hitherto unrecorded incident in the defence of the Suez Canal during the first year of the war when an Indian sergeant and six men held up five hundred Turks with three guns led by German officers and commanded by a German General who intended to sink by gunfire the first passing ship in order to block the canal.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHŒA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

THIS AFTERNOON'S DEBATE.

PROPOSED ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS OF MEN.

The Conscription Bill came on for second reading at a meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon. H.E. THE GOVERNOR made a short statement before the discussion of the Bill was proceeded with in which he said the Government had undertaken to view the question of the provision of allowances for the wives of men, but it would not be competent for the Government to provide such grants by legislation without the sanction of the Secretary of State. His Excellency was understood to say that the Government drew a broad distinction between the men who went away from the Colony or tried to do so as volunteers, and men who came in under the compulsory law. It was recognised that they should make some reasonably adequate provision for the maintenance of the wives and children, in the case of married men, and the Government was prepared to insure the lives of single men. After consulting the Unofficial Members of Council His Excellency said he sent last night the following telegram to the Secretary of State:—
"Your telegram May 20th. It is essential that provision should be made from public funds for wives and families of men conscripted under the Bill now before the Legislative Council for period of such men's service. Proposed to grant in the Colony \$200 per month to each wife and \$25 per month for each child under the following years of age: 18 for boys, 20 for girls as minimum, with addition in special cases put forward by Tribunal in addition to separation allowances payable under Army regulations. Cases probably will not be numerous. Allowances paid outside the Colony should be £20 per month and £2.10s. 0d. respectively. It is proposed to insure each man's life for £2,000 if married and £1,000 if single apart from any military pension. Unofficial Members of Legislative Council unanimously concur in these proposals. Should be glad to have your approval of them.—May."

His Excellency further said that men who had hitherto applied or had endeavoured to apply to go to the front would have the option of being sent to England. As regards the Civil Servants conscripted under the Bill, His Excellency said the exceptional treatment as regards pay would not continue.
The Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said that everything we can do we must do, and that the Bill was an answer to a request from the Chamber of Commerce in April for the introduction of compulsion for military service with His Majesty's forces outside the Colony, and it was a real attempt to find men for the Army. The main question was: What is the standard to be applied? In the first place it was only intended at present to call up men who would fall into the class of A1 men at home—men who are perfectly physically fit and suitable for the front line. Unfortunately that would restrict very considerably the number of men who would be available, but at the present time it was only that class of men which the military authorities required from Hongkong. It was proposed to take here men from 18 up to the age of 40. It was intended to call up every man between those ages; there was no intention of making any distinction; all within that class would go before the tribunal. The question of standard was a more difficult one. If a man was helping on the war by his occupation here he must be made, if necessary, to remain here, for the Colony was an imperial interest and an imperial asset and anything essential to the continued existence of the Colony must remain. The essential interests of the Colony clearly included trade interests in China which were controlled from Hongkong. The old standard of "business as usual" which was swept away in England by the very early days of the War was to be abandoned here to a much larger extent than in the past. (The

larger businesses might have to be curtailed and new enterprises restricted and in the case of one-man businesses some of them might have to be closed altogether for the time being. Essential meant essential to the Colony. A one-man business might of course belong to that class. The tribunal would have to decide which men were to go and which should stay. There was no intention of course to sacrifice the smaller for the larger, but if a man happened to be engaged in a business that was non-essential he would have to suffer. It was not intended that a shut should be cast upon the men who went. There were thousands of conscripts who had gone out from England who had ennobled the name of conscript and upheld the best traditions of our race. They hoped that men from Hongkong would do the same.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK asked Government for an assurance that the passages would be provided if the wives of men for reasons of health found it necessary to go outside the Colony and live in a more temperate climate. Another point which he hoped it would be possible to take into consideration was with regard to making some kind of grant in respect of periodical payments such as interest on mortgages. The wish of the Unofficial Members was that the Government should incline rather to the liberal than the parsimonious side in regard to the consideration of the word "adequate."

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK characterised it as grossly unjust to deprive men who had previously volunteered or attested of the privileges to be given to those who came in under conscription. The Hon. Member asked for an assurance that the men sent from here would be sent for active service and not for garrison purposes, and that they should be returned to the Colony at the earliest possible moment after the end of the war, their passages being paid by Government.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR, replying on the discussion, said in reply to Mr. Pollock that it was not unreasonable to suppose that some of the wives of men would want to join their friends outside of the Colony and he had an open mind on the questions raised and would be willing to discuss them when the Secretary of State replied. With regard to such matters as liabilities for rent, life insurance or interest on mortgages, these were all questions included in the "special considerations" which might be put before the tribunal. He thoroughly agreed that such assistance should be given if necessary. The question of where the men should be sent was one for the military authorities. It had been decided that they should go to a certain place for training and then be sent elsewhere for service. There was no indication that they would be sent to India for garrison duty but simply for training. The question of repatriation was one on which the Government had already addressed the Secretary of State and when the time comes he would emphasise the point again.
The Bill was then taken in Committee and considered clause by clause and some verbal amendments made.

A protest was made by the Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK against the possibility of the Executive Council being weakened as an appeal tribunal by the appointment of any Unofficial Member of it as a Member of the Tribunal to be appointed under the Bill.
The Council adjourned until Monday next, when the third reading will be taken.

GENERAL WHO SAVED THE DAY.

The name of the commander who put a stop to the first onrush of the Germans in the great battle in March is now revealed.
According to the Paris *Motif* General Fayolle was the man who saved the day. This brilliant veteran of 68, with the Bismarckian head and features, arrived from Italy in the nick of time for his great abilities as a strategist to be utilised by his old friend, General Foch. The two leaders are men of the same mould professionally, and they both filled the post of Professor of Tactics and Strategy at the Ecole de Guerre. Fayolle was a retired brigadier-general when the war broke out. For his brilliant fighting on the Aisne in 1910 he was appointed Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.
On other occasions it was announced that he had displayed the finest military qualities, and had achieved remarkable successes by the methodical utilisation of the technical academy which he will in full development.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE HAWKERS' NUISANCE IN KOWLOON.

A hawker pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. Wolfe this morning, with crying out his wares within the prohibited area of Kowloon.
An Indian constable said he arrested the defendant when he caught crying his wares in Canton Road, yesterday.
Inspector Gordon said that many complaints had been received from Kowloon residents with reference to this nuisance.
A fine of \$1 was inflicted.

DEAD DRUNK.

A European, named H. Nolleman, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being drunk and incapable.
Sergeant Blackman said the defendant was so drunk that the Police had to carry him to the Station. They had to lock him up because his condition was such that they were unable to ascertain from him where his friends were.
Defendant admitted the charge and said he knew nothing more except that he happened to be intoxicated.
Mr. Wood imposed on defendant a fine of \$3.

SNATCHING A GOLD EAR-PICK.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with the theft of a gold ear-pick from a woman in Peel Street yesterday.

Complainant said she was walking up Peel Street when the defendant came up behind her and snatched the ear-pick from her head. She cried out "thief" and a Police Reservist, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, gave chase and arrested the defendant.

P.C. Reservist Thomas said he arrested the defendant on whose person he found the article.

Defendant emphatically denied the theft and accused the constable of having taken the ear-pick from the woman's head and putting it in his pocket.

His Worship remanded the case until to-morrow.

A CHEEKY CHINESE BOY.

A little Chinese boy was charged before Mr. Wolfe this morning, with being in unlawful possession of two saws.

A hukong said he saw the defendant carrying the saws in Nathan Road and as the latter was unable to render a satisfactory explanation witness arrested him.

Defendant said he was given the articles by a man whom he was unable to identify. He also stated that he was occasionally employed as a caddie by some *far kwai* (foreign devils).

The Magistrate: You had better be careful, young man, how you use this expression in future.

A fine of \$5 with the alternative of seven days' hard labour was passed.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has during May dispatched the two cases containing the following:—58 rolled bandages, 24 many-tailed bandages, 29 eye bandages, 20 suits pyjamas, 18 vests, 16 pairs bed socks, 64 pairs socks, 6 pairs slippers, 30 hold-all bags, 75 milk covers, 21 hospital squares, 8 mosquito nets, 48 shirts, 12 mops, 18 helmets, 10 surgical caps, 20 packs of curds, 48 handkerchiefs and 24 scrubbers.

The following letter has been received:—

R.A.M.C. Miss,
2nd Eastern General Hospital,
Dyke Road, Brighton.
27.5.18.

DEAR MADAM—Your kind letter was sent to me here as I came home on leave and obtained permission to return to Egypt, having been away from England so long. I wrote off at once and asked my assistant in Cairo to take over the things, give them to the hospital and to tell the O.C. and Matron to be sure and write and thank you and I hope this has been done before this. I am ever so much obliged to you for your kindness in sending things to Egypt for the wounded and hope you will still continue to do so. The 27th General Hospital, Abbess, Cairo, or the Nasser Military Hospital, Cairo, will always be delighted to get gifts and they will, I know, always let you know of their safe arrival. It is always best to address the parcels to the O.C.
Again thanking you and the ladies very much indeed—Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) F. C. GORDON HALL.

THE CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

LOCAL PAPER PROSECUTED FOR BREACH.

Mr. G. Burnett, printer and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, was summoned, or remanded, before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon, with printing and publishing on May 11th last, certain information relating to the movements and descriptions of two of His Majesty's ships.

Mr. G. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute.

Mr. H. W. Looker who appeared for the defendant, pleaded not guilty.
The Crown Solicitor said the defendant was summoned for a breach of the Censorship Regulations for publishing on May 11th information relating to the movements and descriptions of certain of His Majesty's ships. The article in question appeared on page 8 of the paper under the heading "Shipping News." The defendant's name was printed on the last page of the newspaper as the name of the person publishing the newspaper. He did not think it was necessary to mention the name of the ships. He proposed to call Colonel Mayhew, the Naval Censor, to prove that no authority was given to publish the article.

Chan Quas Shun, a clerk in the Crown Solicitor's Office, gave evidence to the effect that he purchased the newspaper containing the article in question.

Lieut. Colonel C. Mayhew, of the R.M.L.I., said he saw the paragraph under the heading of "Shipping News" and the two ships mentioned in the paragraph were the names of two of the ships of His Majesty's Navy. The paragraph purported to give information of the movement and description of the vessels. No authority was asked for or given for the publication of that article. He was the Censor in Hongkong and his duty was to control the publication of naval news.

In reply to Mr. H. W. Looker, witness said the two ships passed through Hongkong on their way to Shanghai. One remained here for about a week, and the other for about ten days. Both lay in the harbour in the Naval Yard. As Censor he believed he was acting as deputy to the General. There were regulations under which he was acting, but he could not quote them off hand. He acted under the local Censorship Regulations. He considered the paragraph as a contravention of the Censorship Regulations.

He knew the *Shipping and Engineering Gazette* published in Shanghai, but had no idea of its circulation. The article which appeared in that paper was the same as that in the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Copies of the *North China Daily News* and the *Shanghai Mercury* were handed to witness, who said that the articles contained in them the gist of the paragraph in question. The proceedings against the *Hongkong Telegraph* were not instituted under his direction but under that of the Commander. Witness was entrusted with the task of carrying out of regulations. It was not his business to decide whether the information was prejudicial to the Empire or not. In his opinion he did not think that the publication of the paragraph in question was prejudicial to the interest and safety of the Colony.

Mr. Looker, addressing the Court, said he pleaded not guilty to the summons and urged that if an offence had been committed, it was a slight one, a purely technical one, and a nominal fine would meet it.

Mr. Looker discussed at length the Censorship Regulations which he said was intended to prevent the publication of any information which might be prejudicial to the safety of the Colony and not of the Empire. If the Magistrate was at all satisfied that the paragraph in question was not at all prejudicial to safety of the Colony, he submitted that the case be dismissed.
After the evidence was heard, the case was adjourned *sine die*.

for the wounded and hope you will still continue to do so. The 27th General Hospital, Abbess, Cairo, or the Nasser Military Hospital, Cairo, will always be delighted to get gifts and they will, I know, always let you know of their safe arrival. It is always best to address the parcels to the O.C.
Again thanking you and the ladies very much indeed—Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) F. C. GORDON HALL.

As a result of the Jubilee Sale on May 1st a draft for £33.10s. was sent to the National Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir.
The Committee desires to thank all those who helped by sending clothing and other gifts to the Sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 8th June, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

SUNDRY AND PERSONAL EFFECTS of Mrs. HOBBS (deceased).
Terms—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8.)

A. TACK & CO.

A Consignment of
KODAKS AND FILMS

Just received by the
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA."
25, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

1.15—Meeting of War Charities Committee.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

Monday, June 10—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at P.W.D.

Friday, June 14—

6.15—Meeting of Motorists.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF IRELAND APPOINTED TO POST.

London, June 4.

The Press Bureau states:—
The Rt. Hon. James Henry Misen Campbell, the Chief Justice of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in succession to the Rt. Hon. J. J. O'Brien, resigned.
The latter has been raised to the Peerage.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE BEING DEFINITELY CHECKED.

MORE SATISFACTORY NEWS FROM FRONT.

London, June 4.
7.10 a.m.

Yesterday's news was the most satisfactory since May 27th. The reports have been growing brighter during the past two days, but yesterday was the first indication that the enemy is being definitely checked. The entry of Generalissimo Foch's reserves is undoubtedly taking effect.
The re-capture of Mont de Choisy is most important, for it is one of the main bastions defending the road to Paris by way of Compiègne, while the repulse of enemy attempts to enter the forest of Metz in front of Villers-Cotterets is no less significant, for it is now evident that the enemy's plan is to capture the forested heights of Villers-Cotterets and Compiègne, then to enclose Paris inside an enormous salient by way of the Oise, the Ourcq and the Marne.

It is in pursuit of this object that the enemy is now trying desperately to free the left wing on the Marne. His front here is very narrow, barely fifteen miles, namely between Chateau Thierry and La Ferté-Maclos, and as it is impossible to manoeuvre an immense army for assault on such a front without exposing it to an enormous risk, the Crown Prince is striving to widen his front, but ineffectually, as it appears. If the Germans are now brought to a standstill, as the Allied opinion is confident they will be, there is likely to be a prolonged contest east of Paris in further pursuit of the aim to destroy the French armies and bring batteries to bear on the city.

The threat against Paris has intensified the patriotism of the citizens.
Socialists who have been at loggerheads with the Government have announced their intention of doing everything they can to support the Government.

[Part of this telegram was published in last night's issue. We give it now in its complete form.—Ed.]

THE MILITARY CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

AN INTERESTING COMMENT.

An interesting comment on the military campaign in China is made by the Chengtu correspondent of the N. C. Daily News who writes:—

The campaign is being fought out like a game; a successful move having been made, the player pauses to calculate its effect both on nominal friend and on nominal foe. He has chosen the army because that profession alone offers a promising career. Civil posts are not numerous or attractive enough to satisfy the many aspiring youths of good education and family; the teaching profession has lost much of its prestige, and the remuneration offered is dwindling and precarious; law and medicine are not yet in repute; the student, who has learnt an art or a science, finds his countrymen wholly unresponsive, and his acquisitions a drug on the market.

The symptoms of the complaint from which China is now suffering are obvious enough, but the causes are not so easily apparent, and some are perhaps deep-rooted in the character of the Chinese themselves. The very limited range of facilities for amusement, diversion and recreation have made the Chinese bond gamblers; but it is a curious and significant fact, that they have no games, like Bridge, in which partners are permanently associated; their combinations are temporary only for the discomfiture of some bolder or more fortunate opponent.

Perhaps this national characteristic explains the difficulty, which the component parts of the warring factions have in making effective combinations, and in maintaining these combinations after initial successes have been achieved. The fortunate general improves his political position to such an extent as to arouse the jealousy of his associates.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

REVIVAL OF POPPY CULTIVATION.

From a few of the latest issues of the N. C. Daily News we extract the following paragraphs relating to the growing of the poppy in three different provinces—Kweichow, Anhui and Shensi:

OPIUM TRADE BOOMING IN KWEICHOW.

The opium-trade, is at its fiercest, and that is analogous to saying robberies are in full swing. Women are shot at almost at random. Men are shot at when they are carrying opium. The system of cutting opium on their persons. Men and boys are murdered on hill-sides, and at the grassy banks of rivers. Crossing the rivers people are robbed and plundered. The whole district is swarming with those busy round the drug, cutting, stealing, robbing, murdering. The city is packed with opium, and loads of silver. Guns are everywhere. Peaceful farmers going about have armed lackey attending them; official messengers, always hitherto unarmed, are now seen with a gun on their backs. An opium caravan raised a troop of armed escorts in the city, from civilians, under the nose of the magistracy, to go along with them as protection. So many people are buzzing about that it is said that the ferry-boat on one section of the border river collected two "trips" (trains-measures) of coppers in one day, when the charge is two coppers per head to cross. The whole district is given up to the excitement of the trade and connection with the great drug. Five hundred opium-traders rested at one small inn here in three nights.

The most reprehensible part of the circumstances is that the local official and his satellites are unquestionably aiding and abetting the traffic. Yunnan opium has been arriving in enormous quantities. On this the official has been collecting \$3 on every hundred ounces, ostensibly "likin" tax. As about 10 horse-loads have arrived at one time the sum would be \$300 "duty"—and this repeated every few days. The likin office at Fojiah has collected a like amount. This money is collected in secret.

It is the Kuangsi traffic, however, which sheds the blood. The tales are too harrowing for repetition. And to this traffic the official's secretaries and officers send their own agents to trade on their behalf.

So much for the "end of the opium trade." Kuangsi never made any pretence to end it. Yunnan has such enormous crops that an explanation of how it has revived so suddenly after last year's inspection may not be out of place.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN SHENSI.

A correspondent in Shensi writing to a Chinese paper says:

Since the anti-opium campaign began, several hundreds of persons had been put to death by shooting every year in this province for violating the opium law. The whole province was declared to be free of the poppy plant last year. Unfortunately, Chen Shu-fan, our Tsuchun, has done every perverse thing in his power in order to raise money to meet military expenditure, and the people have been complaining of cruel taxation for some time past. When the Tsuchun failed to get the Cabinet to sanction the Japanese loan of Yen 4,000,000, on the security of the land tax, he openly encouraged opium growing, thus harming our country generally and the people of Shensi in particular. His proclamation in this regard would furnish amusement to your readers:

"The poppy plant in Shensi was wholly exterminated last year. Late last year, as a result of disturbances, rumours have been spread in all directions, which have emboldened the stupid people to plant poppy in stealth and to suppress this evil by imposing a heavy fine. All officials and deputies have been ordered to inspect the fields and to impose a fine of six taels per mu with an additional fine of 10 per cent. to cover expenses. Only 20 per cent. of this fine will be collected at first. Whoever fails to report or dares to conceal will be severely dealt with. The headman and upons in the villages who accept bribes and purposely shut their eyes will receive the same heavy penalty. Let all tremblingly obey this proclamation."

It is to be remarked that the mere mention of "the poppy having flowered this spring" will serve as indisputable proof that the Tsuchun does not wish to uphold it. His imposition of "a fine of 15.6 per mu" is tantamount to levying a tax of this amount for every mu of opium grown. "Only 20 per cent. will be collected at first" means that this amount has to be paid when the poppy is planted, and the rest will be demanded at harvest time.

OPIUM AND A CHINESE SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A correspondent writing from Liang-chow, Anhui, says:

There has been some slight activity in the opium sphere lately, and one result is the execution of two yamen runners and a country youth. These runners were sent south-east to the Shuchong border 103 li away, and they thought themselves far enough away from the centre to work on their own. A young man of the place got in with them and suggested his own uncle as a man likely to put out a few dollars rather than be arrested and brought up here. Some opium plants were fixed in among the wheat and these runners found it. The elders of the parish refused to believe there was any opium growing in their parish and were taken to see it. The plants were dug up and here we come across followers of Sherlock Holmes, even at a distance, for these elders noticed that the soil was clinging to the roots, was not like the

soil of that field. Had they been close followers of Sherlock Holmes they might have been able to point out where such soil was to be found and the results might have been exciting. The elders came up to the city and reported the matter with the result that there were two vacancies among the runners, and one countryman had a nephew less to count.

Needless to say, such plants must have been growing not very far away, and rumour does not fail to state that inside of high-walled enclosures, if not in the city, at least in the country residences of some of the gentry the poppy is being cultivated. I heard a story of an official proclamation offering rewards according to the number of plants found, being sent to the son of one who was in his day one of the highest officials in the land. This is regarded as an official hint to the man concerned that he had better see to his garden plants or there might be trouble. The man's nephew is said to have done quite a bit of weeding in his uncle's garden last year.

The drug is selling here at \$350 per 100 ounces. Next year, I make bold to prophesy, the whole of this district will be blushing red under its grassless canopy of poppy.

CHINA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

BARON HAYASHI'S RECENT TOUR.

SOME INTERESTING IMPRESSIONS.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, who recently returned to Peking from a tour through the Yangtse provinces, is reported to have given his impressions of the tour to the Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi*, from whose account the *Japan Chronicle* translates the following:—

"Generally speaking, conditions along the Yangtse Valley are dull. The combination among the Northern Military Governors is tolerably firm, and these Generals are evidently determined to pursue the warlike policy mapped out by the Tuan Cabinet. On the other hand, loud demands are being made by the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and other organisations in favour of a restoration of peace. It is little wonder that the Shanghai Press, notably pro-Southern in its political leanings, should make vehement attacks upon the Tuan Cabinet, but it is not fair for the Chambers of Commerce, which ought to be impartial, to direct their energies towards inducing the North to suspend hostilities. It is regrettable to note that these Chambers are not making thorough investigations into the radical cause of the civil disturbances in China. In justice to the Peking Government, it must be said that it cannot sue for peace before the Southern party lay down their arms. Peace is undoubtedly a desirable thing, but the Southern leaders are, almost without exception, bent upon having their own way in everything, and with all this there is a conspicuous lack of unity among them. The fact that there is neither unity, nor discipline, nor a centre figure among the Southerners is a serious obstacle to the speedy restoration of peace.

There are Southern leaders in plenty, such as General Lu Yang-tung, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, but there is no leader who can represent the various factions among the Southerners. In these circumstances, the Peking Government must be at a loss to know with whom it can carry on negotiations for a compromise.

Again, granting that conciliation is effected by the Peking Government conceding all the claims of the Kuomintang, it is very doubtful whether that party will be ready to form a Government in Peking to execute its plan for keeping the Northern military party under control. Even the President will find it difficult to acquiesce in all the demands of the Kuomintang, and thus there is no prospect of peace being restored at an early date.

"From Japan's standpoint, since she must look after her opportunities for economic development in China, I believe she is well advised not to interfere too much in domestic administration. During my recent tour I had interviews with General Wang, Military Governor of Chihli province, General Li Chun, Military Governor of Kiangsu province, and others, and found them to be men of talent and ability. While staying at Shanghai I was approached by leaders of the Kuomintang with a proposal to grant them an interview, to which I gave my consent. The following day, however, this arrangement was cancelled by the Kuomintang for certain reasons. I do not regret the abandonment of this arrangement, for a short interview possibly might have given rise to more misunderstandings rather than remove any. During my recent trip I was accorded a cordial reception by Chinese officials and people everywhere, and the whole tour was very pleasant indeed."

A WORLD OF LEAGUES.

PROPOSED TRIPLE ENTENTE OF JAPAN, CHINA AND RUSSIA.

VIEWS OF A JAPANESE PUBLICIST.

The well-known publicist, Dr. Ukita, contributes an interesting article to the current number of the *Taisei*, in which he reviews the world war and its effect on future policies. He says that prior to the outbreak of hostilities between the civilised Western Powers he was of opinion that the present war was impossible. He believed that the countries of the West were too civilised to refer their disputes to the arbitrament of war. The impossible, however, has happened. The peoples of civilised Europe are fighting with a barbarous courage surpassing that of the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War. This fact, coupled with the glaring instance of savage and inhuman deeds deliberately committed by the Germans, goes to convince him that however high may be the civilisation to which human beings attain, they cannot eradicate the barbarous in man. In other words, it has been clearly shown by the present war that animal nature is equally potent in a civilised and an uncivilised people, and that it sometimes asserts itself in defiance of humanity and reason. No one can declare that the present will be the last world conflict. Dr. Ukita then goes on to consider the changes in the orientation of world power which the present conflict is likely to bring about, pointing out that Britain's naval power can be offset against Germany's land power, and the necessity for America to group herself with Britain and France. We proceed to quote textually:—

GERMANY THE STRONGEST MILITARY POWER AFTER THE WAR.

"Germany is gaining a series of victories on the Western front at present, but it is impossible for her to impose a German peace upon the world before she succeeds in annihilating the British, French, and American Navies. It has always been an invariable rule that sea-power forms the decisive factor in international warfare. It is, however, within the bounds of possibility that peace will be restored by mutual concessions. In whatever form the war may be ended, it is most unlikely that Germany will lose her position among the strong Powers of the world. As for Russia, it will take her considerable time to recover her place in international politics. In the case of America, a great change has come over her status as a world power. While upholding the Monroe doctrine at home, America has come to show no hesitation in intervening in European affairs with her Army and Navy, whenever she deems the step necessary in self-defence. Hitherto America has kept aloof from European politics, but now she has decided to throw herself into the turmoil of European warfare in order to maintain the balance of power in Europe. The disintegration of Russia has made America's intervention in Europe more imperative. Regardless of the future course of events, Germany will assume predominant power in Central Europe, and will form a big Federal Empire with Northern and Eastern European countries, retaining her title to be regarded as the strongest military Power of the world."

A LEAGUE OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND AMERICA.

"On the other hand, Britain, France, and America will combine their naval strength to maintain the balance of international power in Europe and America against the influence of the Central Powers. This combination between Britain, France and America is of vital importance to their very existence. The present war has shown beyond all doubt that France cannot compete with Germany on the battle-field single-handed, and it has also become evident that Britain cannot rely solely upon her mighty Navy for the protection of her interests. Inasmuch, however, as there are difficulties in the way of Britain becoming a strong military Power owing to the geographical conditions of her empire, she is called upon to join hands with France. It is also necessary for Britain to maintain cordial relations with America in order to ensure the safety of Canada and Australia. There are various reasons why these three countries should cement their international relations in future."

JAPAN'S CRITICAL POSITION.

"It is obvious to everyone that in the post-bellum world even the greatest Power cannot afford to be isolated. The great strength of the Germany of to-day may be ascribed to the skilful diplomacy of Bismarck, who succeeded after the Austro-Prussian War, in creating close relations between Germany and Austria, culminating in bringing the Balkans and Turkey within the German sphere of influence. Between the Alliance of the Central Powers and the Union between Britain, France and America it may be said that Japan is confronted with the danger of being reduced to an isolated and helpless condition after the war. If Japan makes conscientious efforts never to deviate from the path of justice in formulating her diplomacy she may be able to maintain her position between these two mighty leagues of Powers, but if she allows things to drift she may soon find impossible to retain her position as a powerful force in international politics. In these circumstances, it is most urgent that Japan should devise means to constitute herself another powerful force in the world as against the other two world influences already described."

AN EASTERN LEAGUE FORMED BY JAPAN.

"If the above analysis of the world situation after the war is correct, the only way for the East to maintain its independence and to secure its interests

development is to form a league of the Eastern countries, comprising China, Russia, India, Siam, and Annam. This policy may be termed the new Asiatic principle. Japan must, of course, constitute herself the central figure of this league, as it is impossible for her to hold her own against the new world influences single-handed. The Japanese are gifted with a sort of ingenuity and organising power, but they have a narrow vision of affairs; to say nothing of lacking scientific knowledge and economic training. In order to make good these shortcomings it is important that Japan should endeavour to profit by the civilisation of the advanced European and American Powers and join hands with China and Russia, which are rich in natural resources and human labour. Thus it may be hoped that Japan can, with the help of the other Eastern countries, hold one-third of the world influence."

A WARNING AGAINST HOSTILE POLICY AGAINST CHINA AND RUSSIA.

"The Russians may remain as a big nation in Europe after the war, but it will be difficult for them to assert their authority in international politics for the time being. Until their domestic conditions are reorganised on a solid basis they will have to content themselves with an isolated position in Europe, while in Asia maintaining cordial relations with Japan and China. If a firm combination is effected between Japan, China, and Russia, the peace of the East will be effectively maintained, and France, America, and Britain, who have their possessions in the East, can assume no hostile attitude towards this combination because of the necessity of protecting their territories. If, on the contrary, the Japanese resort to the superficial and bigoted policy of taking advantage of the civil disturbances in Russia and China to serve their selfish interests, such policy will only end in driving these two countries to join either the Alliance of the Central Powers or the Triple Entente of Britain, France, and America, thus leaving Japan in an isolated position internationally. I must therefore denounce the China policy hitherto pursued and by the Japanese Government, as well as the policy which would take advantage of the domestic commotion of Russia to occupy the Maritime Provinces of Siberia. In my opinion it is most important that the Japanese Government should speedily conclude a treaty with China providing for more radical co-operation with that country, and withdraw the Japanese marines recently landed at Vladivostok, so as to pave the way for the future establishment of the Triple Entente of Japan, China, and Russia."—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE WAR MUSEUM.

Sir Martin Conway has discussed with an interviewer the interesting question as to the site which the War Museum is to occupy, in terms which appear to justify the hope that the institution will contain much of human and permanent interest. His dread that it should be turned into a mere big hall of objects as dead as Caesar is characteristic of the traveller and writer who has known how to keep Dr. Dryadust at a distance, and has never confused learning with obscurity. He would like to have the great anniversary of the war commemorated in the museum by the revival of the war films. This will attract the public. But the museum should become the natural home for all students of the history of the war. The museum of the case the museum must be a memorial, but Sir Martin Conway's desire is that it may be a living institution, and not a mere dead building. The United Service Institution might be housed in it, and in that case it would become a kind of staff officers' headquarters, with its library containing all the regimental records and memorials. Sir Alfred Mond says that within the walls of the museum will be a war collection, the like of which the world has never before seen. No fewer than 6,000 valuable memorials have already been presented, in addition to the great collection which is being secured by the committees engaged representing the different branches of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Munitions Department, etc.

Two likely sites for the War Museum are being discussed, each possessing its special advantages. "If the decision is in favour of the erection of a noble piece of architecture, worthy as a permanent memorial of the achievements of the Empire in the historic struggle, an unequalled situation for such a monument would be found at the Kensington Gardens end of Hyde Park, where the waters of the Serpentine would assist in giving a fitting setting for the building. A popular idea, with which the name of Mr. John Burns is associated, contemplates a new bridge over the Thames in place of the present Hungerford viaduct, and fire approaches from the North and South. Embankment transferring the Charing Cross Railway terminus to the south side of the river. In this connection a site for the War Museum on the South Embankment, adjoining the county Council Hall, would work in very well with the attractive scheme in which a replica of the existing Embankment Broadway and gardens on the Surrey side is designed. An important consideration in this case, however, is that the outline on the site would be about 200,000, whereas the Hyde Park site would cost nothing. Whilst regarding these two as the most eligible of hundreds of suggestions that have been put forward, Sir Martin Conway thinks it quite possible that some third site may be chosen. Although in his opinion these mentioned are the most promising positions, nothing has yet been decided, and he can only express his personal hope that the architecture of the building will be very plain and dignified. A high tower, however, the museum may possibly form the actual war memorial itself."—*Liverpool Courier*.

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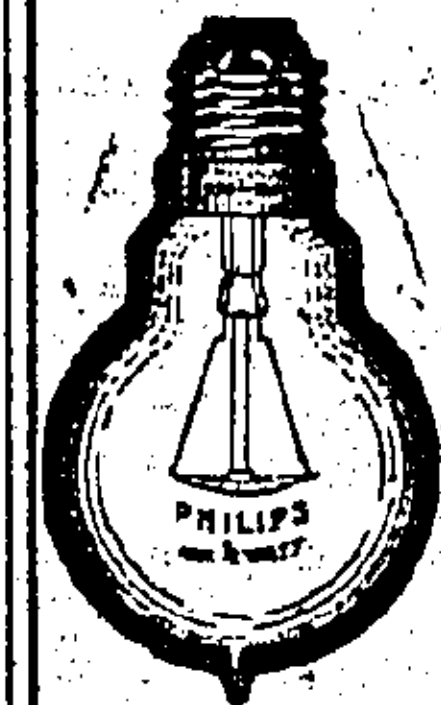
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CONSCRIPTION IN CEYLON.

The officer administering the Government of Ceylon, Mr. L. E. Stubbs, and Brigadier-General Hackett Thomson, the G. O. C. in Ceylon, in a letter to the Islanders Association and the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, say:—"Our view is that every man between the ages of 20 and 40 inclusive, who is found physically fit for service at the front by a board of military medical officers should be with His Majesty's forces unless he is officially informed (i.e. by Government) that he is doing indispensable work for the Empire by remaining in his present position. We recognise it to be in the Imperial interest that the industries in the island should not be jeopardised by being deprived of the services of men indispensable, but we desire to be assured that men fit for military service are not being kept in Ceylon employed on work which could be done by older men or work which possibly might even be allowed to remain in abeyance for the period of the war. It is not possible for Government to determine in the first place whether any individual man is indispensable. That is a point which can only be decided by those who have an expert knowledge of the industry or business concerned. We, therefore, ask your Association to undertake to determine what men can be spared. We ask you to be so good as to take the matter in hand without delay, and inform Government as soon as possible what men you consider can be spared."

AN ATLANTIC SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

A topic of much interest in European and American shipping circles, recently was the announcement that negotiations have been concluded between British and French steamship lines interested in the North Atlantic trade, with the object of forming a conference to deal with the passenger business of the lines and to coordinate matters. This conference will be known as the Atlantic Conference and will take place at the conference in

it existed before the war, in which the German lines participated. A secretary has already been appointed, whose office for the present will be in Paris. The new organization will work in harmony with the conferences of a similar nature already existing in Liverpool, Italy and the United States, which deal with matters affecting the respective sections of the North Atlantic trade. A leading shipping authority, explaining the scope of the conference to-day, said: "It will include the Cunard, White Star, Alaska, Canadian Pacific and American lines. If the British Government should allow British ports to German ships after the war, it would be a severe blow to Germany's trans-oceanic traffic. What action the Government will take is not known, but it is practically certain that France will adopt a firm attitude, and America is likely to do the same."

AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN'S SCHEMES. BRITISH TRADE DEPUTATION TO ASSIST.

Particulars are now available concerning the important trade deputation that recently left Calcutta for Kabul. The chief members of the commission are Sir Alexander McRobert, managing director of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, and Mr. L. P. Watson, managing director of Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Company, of Cawnpore. The object of the deputation is primarily to coach the Amir and his advisers in the working of woollen mills, tanneries and leather factories, much to the same way as Walter Pyne many years ago instructed the authorities at Kabul in engineering science. No political significance is attached to the commission.

The Government of India, appreciating the loyalty of the Amir, selected Sir Alexander McRobert and Mr. Watson as experts in their respective business to help the Amir at the last of his own request, and both gentlemen have now returned to Calcutta in order to assist the Amir in his plans for the future of his schemes of industrial enterprise.

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"SANTIA"
having arrived from the above Ports—
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra
Godowns of the Yokohama & Kowloon
Wharves & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 12th June,
will be subject to sale.
All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined by Messrs.
Godard and Douglas on 10th June,
at 10 a.m.
Claims against the Steamer must be
presented in writing within 10 days
after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, June 5, 1918. 498

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Mishima Maru, 18,000 tons SAT., 22nd June, 11 a.m.	
	Kanagawa Maru, 12,500 tons SAT., 22nd June, 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons SAT., 16th June, 11 a.m.	
	Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT., 20th July, 11 a.m.	

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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 12.

COMMUNION WITH THE DEAD.

Since the publication of Sir Oliver Lodge's recent book "Raymond" a very great many women have gone in for spiritualism, occultism and the like. Most of them are swayed by the desire to get into touch with the spirits of their dear ones who have made the great sacrifice. Many prominent people, including Lady O'Connor, Mrs. Asquith's sister-in-law, are experimenting, and lectures and seances are taking place at many private houses. One pale young woman was giving rein to her ecstasies on the subject at one mansion the other day when suddenly her audience was surprised to find him dabbled with the mystic. The reason for his change was to be found in a silent, dark, slim figure that had slipped into the room and taken a seat at the rear—the Bishop of London.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

Such is the curtailment of the train services that the cars are all crowded nowadays long before the engine draws out from the station. Week-end trips to the seaside and country have not yet disappeared, however, and so the pressure on a Saturday is reminiscent of peaceful, time football match days during the rush hours. Frank Mullings, an Irish tenor with a fine reputation, is a man with a big frame that suggests a more active life than that of the stage. When he arrived at Victoria station the other day to go to Eastbourne he was told by the man at the gate that the train would not hold him and he could not go. "But I am advertised to sing at Eastbourne to-night."

"Sing!" replied the gatekeeper. "You don't look like a singer to me," but he added, as an afterthought, "Well, let's hear." Mullings saw he had often sung for his supper, but this was the first time he had been called upon to sing for his train. He picked a favourite tune and gave voice to a bar or two. The gatekeeper's attitude changed to "fine and warm." "That'll do," he said as he raised the barrier, "you are the real thing after all. I beg pardon."

MINISTERIAL BEAUTY STAFFS.

The debate has broken out again as to the merits of the various Government Departments as the working abodes of beauty. The Ministry of Pensions claims to have the prettiest girls in London, but the claim is contested by the Ministry of Munitions, where the henchmen of Mr. Winston Churchill are said to have a fine selective genius. The War Office declines to give the palm to either, and the Postal Censorship Department is prepared to stake its all on its fair scrutineers of England's postbag. But an impartial citizen who has visited the Air Department assures me that it is there that the blouses and hose and footwear are most distracting, and he gives the reason that it is a young service and the "cavalry of the clouds" have taken the place of the beaux saboteurs of former days as the romantic figures of war. However these things may be, the student of form and fashion may find much to interest and attract in a lunch-hour stroll in London today along any of the thoroughfares where youth and beauty wander for a brief period of refreshment before the arduous efforts of the afternoon.

CHINESE IN THE FIGHT.

General Sandeman-Carey, the general who rushed into the breach and stopped the gap when the Germans broke the line on the first rush to the Somme, is young, resourceful and he does not advertise. His brother is a Canon of York, and his maternal relatives include Mr. Albert Sandeman, a director of the Bank of England. He was educated at Winchester, and had

about been a good deal of his publicity on the playing fields. In Italy he did splendid work with a labour battalion, and it was with "odds and ends" of men that he flung himself into the gap on the Somme and held up the Germans till the critical hour was passed and the reserves had come up. They were all sorts of men—engineers, electricians, navies and anybody who was around—including a number of Chinese coolies, who were bitterly disappointed because the call came so suddenly there was no time to serve out rifles. The Chinese, I hear, went into the hand-to-hand fight with true fighting spirit, and laid about them with pick and shovel in such fashion that scores of Huns were put out of action.

PATHOS.

We have in London now clearly realise what war means, though we were a long time in doing it. I am proud of the fact I venture to repeat myself on this—the national spirit is what it is. But you who are far away, just picture what happened when the great battle began. Hundreds of officers and men were on their way home on leave. Some had just reached the French coast; others were on the trains in England, speeding towards home and beauty. Others again had actually reached the threshold of their welcoming homes. Over the wires sped the urgent messages that brooked no delay. With these things almost within their grasp—for which they had longed, many of them, for months and even years—the men had to turn at once and go back to the nightmare from which many could not return. Some that I heard of had reached York, where they had to change trains, and alighted from one train with songs upon their lips, only to be ushered across the platform to southbound trains, bound for the trenches again. Glory to those lads, that they stilled their emotions and tried to carry it off with jests upon their tightened lips.

A HUNTING WORTHY.

A great hunting figure has been removed by the death of Will Dale at the age of 71. For more than half a century he carried a horn for the Beaufort's hounds and his praises were sung in sporting lyrics forty years ago, while old sporting men told wonderful tales of his feats of skill and endurance. He is said to have handled more foxes than any member of his profession, past or present, while his daring horsemanship—despite accidents in which he broke both legs—was the talk of many counties. Once at Bracklesbury, under Lord Yarborough, he took the hounds out single-handed and killed foxes after several astonishing runs—an achievement that entitled him to the blue riband of the chase. In 1895 he killed fifty brace of foxes for Lord Yarborough before Christmas. In the Burton country Will and his hounds made the great run of 28 miles in 2 hours 25 minutes before they got their fox. During another run he lost both whippers in, but brought the hounds back to kennel without the loss of any. Under the blue and buff of Lord Beaufort, Will Dale and his pack often accounted for more than 130 brace of foxes in a season. In the fullest sense of the word Will was a splendid "sport," and so was his father, John Dale, before him. They belonged to a time when conditions were far more favourable to the sports of nobility than the long future is likely to reproduce.

BANK

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